IMP. BUR.
1 OCT. 1926
ENTOM.

S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 36. Issued March 1, 1917.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, Chairman; W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman. R. C. Althouse, Secretary.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JANUARY, 1917.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Warning to cotton permittees and licensees relative to shipments of imported cotton to nonlicensees	1
Press notice relative to protection of the United States from the pink bollworm	1
Safeguarding Lower California against the entry of the pink bollworm	2
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	4

WARNING TO COTTON PERMITTEES AND LICENSEES RELATIVE TO SHIPMENTS OF IMPORTED COTTON TO NONLICENSEES.

JANUARY 2, 1917.

DEAR SIRS: You are warned that shipments of imported cotton should not be made on the unsupported statements of firms that they hold licenses to purchase and use such cotton.

This prohibition does not apply to cotton waste which has been permitted entry without disinfection under the proviso to regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

Lists of licensees authorized to purchase and use imported cotton are issued by the board about July 1 each year, and supplementary lists of licensees are issued quarterly. Notices of revocation of licenses are issued immediately upon such revocation.

If it is desired to forward, distribute, or ship imported cotton to any person, firm, or corporation whose name does not appear on the published lists of the board as holding an unrevoked license, you should first secure in writing from the board, or from one of its port inspectors, all of whom are notified daily of the issuance of licenses, notice that such person, firm or corporation is licensed to purchase and use imported cotton.

* * * * * * *

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PINK BOLLWORM.

ALL POSSIBLE STEPS BEING TAKEN BY INSPECTORS OF THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD TO PREVENT ENTRY OF THE PEST FROM MEXICO.

[The following press notice was issued from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Jan. 12, 1917.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Since the discovery early in November that the Egyptian pink bollworm is present in the cotton fields of the Laguna District of Mexico, about 200 miles south of the Texas border, the Federal Horticultural Board of the

United States Department of Agriculture has taken all possible steps in Texas to make sure that the destructive pest has not entered and does not enter this country. The 400 or more carloads of cotton seed which entered the United States from Mexico last year have been traced to oil mills in Texas, and the attention of the operators of these plants has been called to the desirability of crushing the Mexican seed as soon as possible and of thoroughly cleaning their premises to make certain that none of the insects survive. Most of the imported seed already has been crushed, but a few consignments which arrived early in the season have been covered with large amounts of domestic seed and will not be reached until later.

The Federal Horticultural Board plans to have its inspectors keep close watch over these establishments to minimize the possibility of the escape of pink bollworms or their moths. It is also planned to have inspectors carefully examine all cotton fields in the neighborhood of these establishments during the coming growing season, in order that any of the insects which may escape and establish themselves on cotton plants may be early detected and destroyed.

The inspectors of the Department of Agriculture so far have not discovered infested seed in Texas. A number of carloads of seed in which the insects were present have been found, however, on the Mexican side of the border awaiting entry. A quarantine against all cotton seed from Mexico was placed in effect early in November, and neither the infested seed discovered at the border nor any other cotton seed originating in Mexico has since been permitted to enter this country.

SAFEGUARDING LOWER CALIFORNIA AGAINST THE ENTRY OF THE PINK BOLLWORM.

JANUARY 26, 1917.

DEAR SIR:

You have doubtless been advised of the prevalence of the pink bollworm in certain parts of Mexico, and that on account of this insect the United States has established a quarantine against all cotton seed from Mexico except from the Imperial Valley of Lower California, and has placed restrictions on the entry of all Mexican cotton except that grown in the Imperial Valley of Lower California. These restrictions include the transportation of such cotton by water route from Mexico to the ports of New York, Boston, or San Francisco, and the fumigation of such cotton at these ports as a condition of entry.

You are advised that the continuation of the privilege of entry of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cotton lint from Lower California, Mexico, into the United States without the restrictions enforced as to the rest of Mexico is absolutely dependent on the continued freedom of this district from infestation with the pink bollworm and the safeguarding of this district from all means of such infestation which can be reasonably applied and enforced. We have not been advised of the taking of any steps by the authorities of Lower California to effectively safeguard this State, and particularly the cotton area immediately contiguous with our border, from the entry of the pink bollworm. Effective measures should be at once taken by the proper authorities to prohibit the entry into Lower California of any cotton grown in other parts of Mexico. This should include all cotton seed and seed cotton as well as lint or baled cotton.

Unless such protective action is taken by Lower California it may be necessary at any time to terminate the existing provisions for the entry of cotton products from Lower California. The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to acquaint you with this state of affairs and to give you an opportunity to repre-

sent to the proper authorities the need of the protective action as to Lower California indicated above. I shall be glad to have you advise me of any steps which may have already been taken and also of the action which you and others interested may be able to secure.

I am sending a copy of this letter to all permittees for entry of cotton products from Lower California with the idea that concerted action can be taken by such permittees to secure necessary protection.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetables upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, Natal or Kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and the plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

On account of the likelihood of carriage of gipsy moth with stone and quarry products, these products have been placed under quarantine and regulations similar to those governing the movement interstate of plants and plant products listed in the preceding paragraph. This quarantine is under the authority given in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture approved August 11, 1916, and is administered by the Federal Horticultural Board.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

Nursery stock.—In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20,

1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

Irish potato.—The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
CENTS PER COPY

▽